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ington, at Union Bay, Vancouver Island, at some of the Aleutian Islands, a few hours at Copper Island and Bering Island, with short halts at various points along the Japanese and Kamchatkan coasts. The list contains important notes on many of the species, as the Puffins, Auklets, Guillemots, and other sea birds met with along the American coast, in the Aleutian Archipelago, in the Kuril Islands, and along the coast of Kamchatka. The only Point Barrow Gull seen was observed in Patience Bay, Sakhalin, while the Vega Gull "was rather common in Unalga Pass, near Unalaska," and was seen again, in small numbers, in Avacha Bay, Kamchatka. There are also interesting notes on the Albatrosses, the Pacific Fulmar, and the various species of Petrel observed. The Kamchatkan Sea Eagle (*Thrassaëtus pelagicus*) is recorded as seen near the town of Unalaska, but unfortunately was not obtained. So sure is Dr. Clark of its identification that he says: "A thorough survey of these [Aleutian] islands may show that this species, as well as *Haliaëtus albicilla*, which has been recently recorded from Unalaska, are of more or less regular occurrence throughout the whole group."

Under *Lagopus lagopus alexandræ* are several pages of critical notes on Ptarmigans, with figures of bills of three forms of the *L. lagopus* group, and a key to the American subspecies of *Lagopus lagopus*, three being recognized, as follows: (1) *L. l. alleni*, Newfoundland; (2) *L. l. albus* (Gmelin), inhabiting "northern Labrador, westward and northward to northern Alaska, reaching Point Barrow, Kotzebue Sound, Cape Lisbourne, and Kowak River (type locality, Hudson Bay)"; (3) *L. l. alexandræ*, "southern Alaska, from coasts of Norton Sound and Alaska Peninsula, including Kadiak and Shumagin islands, southeastward to mountains of southeastern Alaska."

The paper as a whole contains much interesting information about a large number of species, particularly the pelagic forms and those breeding at the various northern islands visited. The cruise afforded rare opportunities for ornithological observation, and they seem to have been well utilized.—J. A. A.

Clark on Birds collected by P. L. Jouy in Korea.¹—The late Pierre Louis Jouy spent over three years (between 1881 and 1886) in Korea, and at the time of his untimely death in 1894 was engaged in the preparation of a report on the ornithological collection made by him in that country, numbering 554 specimens, and representing, according to Dr. Clark's present account, about 165 species. In 1907 Dr. Clark published a considerable number of new species from Jouy's collection,² and incidental

¹ Report on a Collection of Birds made by Pierre Louis Jouy in Korea. By Austin F. Clark, Assistant Curator, Division of Marine Invertebrates, U. S. National Museum. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1735, pp. 147-176. Published May 9, 1910.

² For a review of this paper see Auk, Vol. XXIV, 1907, p. 453.

use has been made of it by others, including Dr. Clark in the preparation of his report on the birds of the 'Albatross' cruise of 1906 (reviewed above), but no full report upon it has been published until now. In the meantime some of the birds first obtained in Korea by Jouy have already been recorded by others, and in order to secure to him the proper results of his labors this report is now offered in its present, as the author states, not wholly satisfactory form. It is, however, the most important contribution yet made relating distinctively to Korean ornithology.—J. A. A.

Walter's 'Wild Birds in City Parks.'—The fourth revised and enlarged edition of this "handy pocket guide to the birds"¹ has been greatly extended since our notice of the first revised edition in 1903 (Auk, XX, p. 316), the number of species treated having been increased from 100 to 200, the amount of matter more than doubled, and the table of comparative distribution greatly extended, it now covering the northern tier of States from Maine to Illinois and Missouri. The note to the present edition states that the entire subject has been thoroughly revised, "with the end in view of making the book useful in all localities in northeastern United States from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast." That the book has proved useful is to be inferred from the statement that the present printing is the "eighteenth thousand."—J. A. A.

Collinge on Food Habits of the Rook.²—This investigation, which has been carried on more like similar studies in the United States than any other European work on economic ornithology we can recall, is based on the examination of 830 stomachs of Rooks, collected at all seasons in 41 counties of England and Wales. The bulk of the food taken from these gizzards was grain, chiefly wheat. A comparatively small amount of weed seeds was present, and much acorn mast, some gooseberries, currants, grass roots and potatoes complete the list of vegetable foods. Animal food averaged in the 12 months only 15 per cent. of the total food contents of the gizzards. The proportion varied from 1 per cent. in January to 40 per cent. in July. Beetles, their larvæ, and caterpillars were the principal items. Remains of the following vertebrates were found: long-tailed field mice (*Mus sylvaticus*), rat (?), rabbit, and young birds, including blackbirds. Blackbirds' and pheasants' eggs were taken from 1 and 5 stomachs, respectively. From these details it is evident that the Rook

¹ Wild Birds in City Parks. Being hints on identifying 200 birds, prepared primarily for the spring migration in Lincoln Park, Chicago, but adapted to other localities. By Herbert Eugene Walter and Alice Hall Walter. Fourth enlarged Revision, with Chart and Key, Author's Edition. 1910. 16mo, pp. 92. Single copies, 35 cents; packages of ten, \$2.50.

² Collinge, W. E. The Feeding Habits of the Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*, Linn.). Rep. to the council of the Land Agents' Society, April 1, 1910. Pp. 1 to 23. London.